

# ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town:—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. II.

ANDOVER, MASS., APRIL 19, 1889.

NO. 27

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Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing  
done with promptness and despatch. Special care  
with interfering and overreaching horses.  
Park Street, Andover.

**H. P. WRIGHT,**  
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

**BEST \$2.00 SHOE IN THE MARKET.**

Repairing Neatly & Promptly Done.  
Barnard's Block, Main Street,  
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MAILS CLOSE: for Boston, New York, South and West, 7, 9.20, 12, 6.45; for Lawrence, 8, 12, 3.40, 6.30; for Ballardvale, 12, 6.45; for East, 8, 3.40; for North, 8, 9.20, 3.40.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.15, 1.30, 6, 7.40; from East, 9, 1.30, 7.30; from North, 1.30, 6; from Ballardvale, 9, 5.

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## SEASONABLE GOODS

OPENED THIS WEEK.

A large Consignment of China  
Mattings from a fresh New York  
Importation.

Some Extra Bargains in  
Baby Carriages,  
and Refrigeraters.

**HENRY P. NOYES.**

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Roofs covered with slate at  
reasonable prices. All work war-  
ranted. Repairs promptly at-  
tended to.

54 Garden St.,  
Lawrence.

Orders may be left at McLawlin's Hard-  
ware store.

**New Goods just Received**  
to be sold at  
slight advance on cost.

Also shall close out at one-  
half their cost some goods that  
have been accumulating for some  
time.

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**GARDEN SEEDS.**

Houlton Early Rose Potatoe (true stock), \$1.00 Bus.  
Clarkes No. 1 (very productive), 1.25 "  
Beauty of Hebron, 1.00 "  
Red Kidney, .90 "  
Burbanks, .70 "

**PEAS.**  
Bliss American Wonder (early), 25c Qt.  
Improved Daniel O'Rourke, 20c "  
McLean's, 20c "  
Champion of England, 20c "  
Black Eye Marrowfat, 15c "

**BEANS.**  
Black Wax, 20c Qt.  
Golden Wax (dwarf), 20c "  
White Wax, 20c "  
Red Kidney, 20c "  
Large White Lima, 20c "

**CORN.**  
Early Marblehead (early), 20c Qt.  
Moore's Concord, 20c "  
Stowell's Evergreen (late), 20c "

**Corn, Potatoe and General Fertilizer,**  
\$1.85 per cwt. \$35 per ton.

**Seeds in Bulk:**  
Cucumber, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Beet, Radish,  
Squash, Turnip, Sweet Pea, Nasturtium, Lawn  
Grass, Herd Grass, Red Top, Clover, Rice's Flower  
and Vegetable Seeds.

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## Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

French Senate asserts its right to a judicial inquiry into conduct of Boulanger, 200 to 50, and votes to proceed at once with the trial.

In British Commons Mr. Parnell attacks, and Mr. Balfour defends, the battering-ram policy against Irish tenants.

Cyclone of hail, thunder and lightning in Ohio and Pennsylvania, demolishing buildings in various towns, and killing several persons.

Forest fires in mountains around Nyack-on-the-Hudson, and in Franklin, Mass. The fire-bug attempts to burn kerosene works at Nashua, N.H.

Danish steamer Danmark, bound from Christiana to New York, sighted by an Inman steamer, abandoned and sinking; nothing as yet known of the fate of her seven hundred passengers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Steamer Suevia coming into New York runs into and sinks a pilot boat; two men lost, others rescued.

Johnson's shoe factory at Raynham, burned; loss, \$35,000; defective flue.

Two thousand emigrants leave Liverpool for America, making 12,000 for the week.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14.

Five prisoners escape from Salem jail; one recaptured at Lynn.

Explosion of chemicals in Haynes's photograph rooms, Haverhill; loss, \$600.

John Clark, intoxicated, shoots his wife at Haverhill and takes laudanum himself; he is expected to die and she to recover.

Immense meeting in favor of the Amendment in Music Hall, ex-Gov. Claflin presiding, with addresses by Senator Hoar and others.

Anti-Amendment meeting in City Hall, Lawrence, Geo. S. Merrill presiding, with address by Rabbi Schindler of Boston.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

Ex-Gov. Robinson declines his appointment as Chairman of the Oklahoma Commission, finding that his duties would keep him too far from his business at home.

U. S. Supreme Court at Washington renders decision against Adam Badeau, who had sued the Government for pay as retired captain for several years, while receiving compensation as U.S. Consul.

Railroad collision on a trestle on one arm of Lake Champlain; one engine thrown into the lake, and the engineer killed.

Edwin Booth, on the stage again, at Cleveland, O., said: "I never felt better in my life; I'm a boy again; no more paralysis for me; I've given up smoking altogether. It was a pretty hard struggle; but I conquered, and now feel like myself."

TUESDAY, APR. 16.

Seven fire alarms in Boston, but not much of any fire.

Arctic Centre in Centreville, R. I., made very torrid by a \$32,000 fire.

In London, Canada, two robbers suddenly point a pistol at the banker's head; the banker seizes the pistol and gives them flight; robbers flee. Two other men in the same line of business attempt a similar venture in the State Bank at Minneapolis, two clerks only being present; a depositor enters and disturbs the scene; robbers escape but captured.

A Gladstonian elected member of Parliament in Rochester, England, in place of a Conservative.

James A. Sexton, a business man in Chicago, appointed Postmaster there.

Funeral at Brookline of the wife, son, and niece of J. F. Hartt, who were killed in the Illinois railroad disaster.

Western Union Telegraph poles in New York cut down by order of Mayor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

Interstate Commissioners orders certain railroad companies—including the Boston & Maine—to report the names of persons other than their own employees to whom they have issued free passes.

Red Cloud, Sioux chief, calls on President Harrison, to pay his respects to the Great Father, and inquire about \$28,000 due him for ponies taken by the U. S. troops in 1872.

Destructive storm in Sumner County, Kansas; timbers of a barn driven through the side of a house, killing the owner.

A heroic deed done by Patrick McAtamney, an old switchman in Jersey City, who saves the life of a little boy on the track and is himself crushed by the wheels.

Centennial loan exhibition of historical paintings in Metropolitan Opera House, New York, opened; ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland present.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Prof. A. A. Hopkins of New York and Rabbi Schindler discuss the Yes and No sides of the Amendment in Tremont Temple; the Rabbi eulogizes "the delightful and cheering effects of liquor."

A fleet of prairie schooners, five miles long, cross the Oklahoma border; trouble expected.

Fearful tragedy near Westfield, a man killing his aged father (a respectable and wealthy citizen) in bed, burning the house, and afterwards shooting himself.

## Amendment Meeting.

A fair audience attended the meeting held under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. After selections by the Phillips Glee Club which were heartily applauded, and prayer by Rev. W. A. Evans, Professor Tucker, who presided, made a brief, but compact and effective speech. Local option, he said, had made great gains, but had by no means kept pace with the liquor traffic. There were two ways to give permanence, power, and success to the temperance movement. One was by national legislation, so as to avoid party politics; the other was the method of constitutional amendment. This was non-partizan, and aimed at permanency. He had not only charity but respect for those who were friends of temperance yet would like to carry on the contest on different lines, but the army that means business is pretty sure to fight, even if it do not pick its own ground. We must take the issue where it comes. The speaker said that to license the liquor traffic seemed to him only playing with the matter. He saw nothing that had any kind of grip in it except prohibition. This is the true policy, and the end is sure.

Rev. Hugh Montgomery of the State No License League spoke for an hour and a half with great force and clearness, devoting special attention to the objections raised against prohibition. He compared Massachusetts under local option with Iowa under prohibition.

In 1888 our state reported 76,000 arrests for crime, and 30,000 commitments, and asks now for \$2,000,000 to spend for more prison accommodations. Iowa had 1,800 arrests, 838 commitments, and 55 jails empty. Thirty-seven out of forty-one judges of that state signed a statement asserting that prohibition was a grand success. A similar statement was made about Kansas, and the position in Rhode Island explained. After many months a large petition had been secured—circulated by a well-paid canvasser—for the resubmission of the Amendment (which did not contain the name of a single minister or teacher), while in seven days a protest was sent in signed by 14,000. An eminent judge of the Supreme Court in Rhode Island has publicly stated that "the man who says there is as much liquor drunk in Providence as under the license law, is either ignorant or says what he knows is false."

Mr. Montgomery explained fully also what large sums the liquor dealers were pouring out to defeat the Amendment, especially in securing through advertising agencies the insertion of anti-prohibitory matter (including a famous editorial in a leading religious journal) in country newspapers. He stated that of 400 lawyers heard from on the Amendment question, only 23 had replied negatively. Out of 84 Worcester lawyers, 18 only went against the Amendment,—and men who had been specially engaged in the defence of rum-sellers.



## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## Letter from Nebraska.

CRAWFORD, NEBRASKA, Mar. 13, 1889.

One pleasant Tuesday in August 1888, I left Andover, bound for Wyoming, in search of health. On the following Saturday I left the cars, and with them almost the last trace of civilization, at the cluster of frame buildings and nondescript shanties which comprise the noted town of Lusk. I had met on the train the manager of the cattle company for which I was to work as a cow-boy. With him I drove out to the company's cow-ranch, fifteen miles from town. The road led through an undulating country, covered with short brown buffalo grass, and broken in the distance by steep, pine-clad mountains or precipitous masses of soft sandstone, worn by the weather into fantastic shapes.

At sunset we reached the ranch—a dwelling house, cook house, stable, sheds, corrals, flanked by several large hay-stacks grouped together on a sheltered southern slope. About a dozen cow-boys were scattered about the yard, talking and smoking. One "boy," a middle-aged man, was washing clothes in a rather primitive fashion. Soon after supper we all spread our blankets on the grass, and "rolled in" to sleep soundly till sunrise.

The next morning everybody was kept busy, loading the wagons and making last preparations for the beef round-up. By ten o'clock we were off for two months of hard work gathering beef cattle. Our outfit consisted of a mess wagon, a bed wagon, a dozen cow-boys, and about one hundred and twenty-five saddle and work horses; the whole in charge of a foreman, who must be an expert "cow-man." When we reached the rendezvous, some twenty-five miles from the ranch, we met two similar outfits, from neighboring ranches, which worked with us in the round-up.

The next day we began the rounding-up, or, as the foreman expressed it, the "round-upping," of cattle. I was awakened early by the command, "Roll out." As I opened my eyes, I remember that that the sky and stars looked very cold. In a few moments I distinguished, by the light of the camp-fire, the mess wagon, and men moving about. Breakfast was ready as soon as I—time, 2.30 A.M. We each got at the mess wagon, knife, fork and spoon, tin plate and cup, and a slice of bread, with which we went to the fire and helped ourselves to bacon,—overland chicken, the cow-boys call it,—potatoes and coffee, and ate, squatting around the fire for warmth and light. As soon as day began to break we each caught and saddled a horse, and, dividing into parties of four or five, started off "on circle" to bring all the cattle within a radius of five miles to the round-up ground, some smooth plain where they could be worked.

Those morning rides through the wet grass over the hills in the fresh morning air, before sunrise, were very pleasant to me. As we galloped over the ridges, starting by our shouts the cattle quietly grazing below us, we often came upon flocks of sage-hens, a small group of deer or coyotes skulking off from their nocturnal marauding. Then came the tedious and dusty drive to the round-up ground. A few men were left there to watch the cattle, while the rest would rush off to camp, which had been moved during the morning, eat dinner, catch fresh horses, and rush back to "work" the various drives. Then all was in apparent confusion: a large plain with many hundreds of cattle, in several herds, "bawling," fighting and running about; cow-boys flying after refractory steers or perverse calves; men shouting—all this seeming confusion was most orderly. Fat beef cattle were being separated, according to their brands, and driven off; cows with unbranded calves were being "cut out" to be corralled so that the calves could be branded. After this the remaining cattle were driven back towards their ranges or feeding grounds. This usually took most of the afternoon. After supper each boy must catch a horse for night duty. By eight o'clock he can roll in to sleep till three, with the exception of two hours when he must stand guard over the beef herd. The night from eight to four is divided into four watches, each man standing two hours at least, and on stormy

nights the whole camp may have to stand guard all night.

The round-up lasts generally till the middle of November, when the last beef has been shipped to Chicago or Omaha. Then the horses are turned loose till wanted in the spring, and most of the boys are discharged. In our outfit three of us boys were kept to work at a feeding station down in Nebraska. Here the work is not so hard as on the round-up, and we are not wholly deprived of social pleasures, for the country is well settled. Then we are only six miles from town, whither we can go on market day, and see everybody who lives within ten miles.

As regards natural advantages of Wyoming, the precious metals are mined in paying quantities; excellent coal is found in considerable quantities in the northern part; the soil is rich, and, judging from the few farms I have seen, capable of raising good crops; while the hills are covered with short sweet grass, admirably suited to cattle, sheep or horses. The climate is not so severe as that of Montana or Dakota. On account of the high altitude, from five to six thousand feet, the nights are cool, but the days are bright and sunny. In the seven months that I have lived here we have had less than two weeks of bad weather, and no extremely cold weather. But it is about time for the spring rains to begin, and we cannot expect much more continuous fair weather for a few months.

The effect of the climate may be seen in the inhabitants. The boys are large, strong, and hardy. The girls are full grown at seventeen, strong and hardy. Most of them can chop wood and ride broncos as well as their brothers. The people are hospitable and neighborly. They lack, however, a certain delicate sense of the fitness of things which nearly every one in Puritan New England has to a greater or less degree. The film of refinement has become so broad that it is extremely thin. Here lies the danger for a young man going West. In gaining health, he may lose depth of character.

G. W. W.

## The Prohibitory Amendment.—Constitutional versus Statutory Law. ART. III.

It is claimed that constitutional provisions are of no avail without statutory law to enforce them; hence the statutory law has all the advantages of the constitutional.

It is again claimed that inasmuch as a failure on the part of the legislature to enact statutes to carry out the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment is possible; we may have a constitutional provision which is inoperative, and it would be better to have no law than such. The statutory prohibitory law, on the contrary, stands as practical and efficient law for all it pretends to cover, hence it is far preferable to constitutional law. It is further claimed that the very possibility of changing the statutory law makes it reflect more perfectly the will of the people on the one hand, and on the other will call out yearly discussions which will be an educating influence. One other objection raised is that prohibition of the liquor traffic is not suitable for the Constitution.

We do not propose to answer these objections in order, or indeed to direct our effort to answer them at all, but simply to put along side of them certain facts.

1. No change can be made in our Constitution in the proposed way unless the majority of the people favor it and vote for it. The same majority can return a legislature to give the proper statutory provision to carry out the Constitution.

2. Two successive legislatures have been elected on this issue, and have had far more than a majority in favor of this Amendment, and the express reason why the date of voting upon this Amendment was fixed at April 22d, instead of in June, was that the present legislature might be able to legislate to enforce the Amendment if the people put it into the Constitution.

3. It is evident from the nature of the opposition to the Amendment outside the immediate liquor interest, that beside those voting for it, will be quite an element who may be expected to do what they can to sustain it, once in the Constitution.

4. It is incontestable that the Amendment gives a more permanent status to

the prohibitory law than any statute can. There can be no change for three years at least. This is of incalculable benefit. This fact alone is one of the most powerful blows at the morale of the liquor party. Three years of prohibition can be made to do much to break the solidity of the liquor party, if the prohibition is efficient, and there is no reason why it should not be enforced.

5. Statutory law, being easily changed, may be practically done away in a change of legislatures upon other issues, by which friends of the liquor interest may be pressed into power. A single year of such change would greatly neutralize any gains of previous years, as the drinking habit could be re-established. This change would be impossible under the Amendment, and ample warning would be given of any such purpose.

6. The Constitutional provision can stop manufacture when statutory law alone cannot. It is said by those who ought to know, that manufacture to sell outside the state, or for use outside the state, cannot be stopped by statutory law alone. If this is so, and it seems reasonable that some additional constitutional provision may be necessary to enable a legislature to close manufactories, it is of immense importance. We cannot be rid of our breweries and distilleries without some constitutional provision.

The presence of these manufactories among us is a menace to the state. We must be rid of them; and if we can do it in no other way than by Constitutional Amendment, that alone is ample reason for such amendment. The Amendment will accomplish it, as the Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided. It is reason enough to put the Amendment into the Constitution that it surely will accomplish this. It has in Maine, Kansas, and Iowa.

Only one more fact we will maintain though there are many more.

It is a principle of the greatest importance in all the administration of the state that this evil which has wrought such mischief for these hundreds of years shall be squarely faced and antagonized by the people in their organic law. It is a principle for which we have had to contend most stoutly and persistently, and the place for such a principle is in the Constitution. It is a principle which is in danger of being disregarded by the machinations of selfish men. It is constantly menaced. This indicates its place to be the Constitution, where it will be jealously guarded.

It is not a temporary but a permanent principle. Long experience has shown that it must never be allowed to be put aside. It is a principle of the greatest economic, as well as social importance. Our entire public policy hinges upon whether this is to be the organic law or not. Hence it should be in the Constitution. It is a principle which, established firmly and recognized, will do more to relieve all political parties of debasing and corrupting influence, than any other one thing, certainly.

We say unhesitatingly put it into the Constitution. Let it be the Memorial Amendment, showing the great triumph of this generation in solving one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult problem of the age and of many ages. How shall the people be blessed with happy homes, with motives for frugality, with encouragement to rise above poverty, and come into that great and most highly favored middle class? Let our Constitution hold up to its people and the world the answer Massachusetts gives to this problem. By cutting up, root and branch, and utterly ridding our state of that which has kept the people poor, has taken away self respect, has desolated homes, has filled our fair state with prisons, asylums, and almshouses, has put a premium on laziness, as over labor, on self indulgence to the neglect of all natural obligations, as over self denial and the exaltation of the sacredness of the family ties.

We submit, fellow citizens, this is no time to be discussing side issues, to be giving place to doubts of ability, to make efficacious the verdict of the people. Every other consideration should be set aside now for the one issue. This is a death grapple with this mighty enemy of us all. We should see that he is defeated and laid low; if possible, wounded to death. For this we may well leave out questions of secondary importance to be

settled when we are not face to face with this foe. Grant said during the Southern rebellion, "It should always be the policy of northern armies to defeat the southern forces every time they meet them. It is the armies we are fighting, and defeat after defeat will finally bring the end we seek." So of this liquor foe. While we discuss means they get a victory and grow more arrogant than ever. But let us defeat them in this, which they regard the most desperate contest they have been called to meet in this state, and then we can calmly discuss Constitutions and such questions later.

We are for the Amendment. Nothing is of so much importance at this time as the crushing of this liquor power.

H. H. LEAVITT.

No. Andover.

## An Andover Pastor on the Amendment.

I desire to register myself as thoroughly in favor of accepting the proposed Prohibitory Amendment. I may add that I was converted to this opinion; for I confess that until I made a careful examination of arguments on both sides my conservative instincts led me to mistrust any change in the present laws, under which temperance has won so many victories. But after such an examination, I am convinced that the preponderance of argument, both from principle and expediency, rests with the supporters of the Amendment. And since all temperance people claim to believe in ultimate prohibition, the force of argument should be directed against their objections to immediate constitutional prohibition.

The objection that a prohibitory clause has no place in our Constitution, whether the objector base it upon the nature of the Constitution or the present divided state of public sentiment, seems abundantly answered by the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court establishing its constitutionality; and the very provisions of the instrument itself, whereby it may be changed by a majority of the people; to say nothing of the higher claim of the moral issues involved over any legal technicality.

Again, it is objected that prohibition cannot be enforced. Granted that it cannot be perfectly enforced, we have only to show that being as well enforced, it accomplishes more than the local option law with high license, which is our only alternative. It can certainly be enforced where public sentiment now enforces local option; and besides this, it opens a possibility for a determined minority of temperance men to enforce it where the majority are still in favor of license.

In addition, also, it can stop the advertising of the liquor business. And what would happen to any other business if it were illegal to advertise it? It will certainly make it harder for respectable men and boys to get liquor, and remove temptation from many youths, by closing the most attractive drinking places and stamping liquor selling throughout the state as a crime.

It can also stop the wholesale manufacture. A large proportion of the strong liquors drunk in America and exported to Africa to curse that land with a traffic more criminal than slavery, because it enslaves the soul as well as the body, are manufactured in Massachusetts. We may thus clear the skirts of our beloved Commonwealth from the fearful responsibility for this wholesale debauchery of two continents. If I knew of no other reason, this alone would decide me in favor of the Amendment.

Finally, the strongest argument against the Amendment is that of the conservative, who says: Local option is accomplishing much in raising public sentiment in favor of temperance. Why not let well enough alone, and "fight it out on this line." Let us be careful, my friends, that we do not thus let ill enough alone also. The present law looks well enough to the one who stands at a distance, and contemplates temperance sentiment only. But not so well when, turning to the other side, we see the annual liquor bill increasing by millions of dollars; the number of drunkards and the percentage of crime and pauperism increasing also; and the export of strong drink still growing greater.

The temperance conflict is one in which Christian citizens champion the weak

against the strong. Shall we as champions wait, while the weak are growing weaker and the strong are growing stronger, until public sentiment has more sympathy in the battle.

F. W. GREENE.

West Andover.

## The Temperance Puzzle.

By Prof. JOHN P. GULLIVER.

Mr. Editor: The question of the working of prohibitory law is a very perplexing one. I cannot but sympathize with the opinion that the issue with the most powerful of the combinations which threaten this nation with a new dispensation of feudalism, should not have been put in this dubious way. It indicates very bad generalship, to say the least, that the most intelligent and thoughtful of our citizens, and those most identified with our religious interests, will find themselves, next Monday, voting side by side with distillers and dram sellers. Indeed there has been from the beginning of the temperance reformation, a curious and a very lamentable confusion of ethical issues. The cause of such an unnatural state of things is a study in sociology of rare interest.

The only suggestion I would venture upon, within the narrow limits of a newspaper article is, that the reform is being conducted upon artificial, rather than natural lines. Its pledges at first, and its latter prohibitions, and finally its permanent principles, have not been constructed along the exact boundaries of right and wrong, but have rather been dictated by considerations of immediate expediency. They have lacked the stability of eternal verity and righteousness. For the same reason they have failed to awaken enthusiasm. Men do not go to the stake for expediences. Scarcely for a righteous man will any one die; very few will die even for a good man. The history of the reformation leaves as its prominent impression the want of force. Looking back over its history, one seems to see a very small donkey, toiling up a very steep mountain, under a very large pack.

The originators of the reform, among the hills of Litchfield county in Connecticut presented, at first, no such mixed issue. They struck at the abuse, not the use, of spirituous drinks. The intemperance which aroused Beecher, Griffin, Hooker, Mills, and the author of the famous "ox sermon," was a manifest wrong and sin. Alcoholic drinks were then universally regarded a very wine of life—one of the most beneficent of the gifts of God to man. They were used in accordance with that principle, and to great excess, till the very sanctuaries had their sideboards from which preachers and ecclesiastical councils drew their inspiration for all sorts of "solemn assemblies." "The offence was rank and smelt to heaven." These eloquent champions of truth and righteousness had a plain unquestionable sin before them, pure and simple. They carried the conscience and common sense of Christian men with them, in a very wonderful way. The Litchfield divines seemed ready to become the apostles of a new dispensation.

Here appears the first departure into artificial methods, and in unethical distinctions. This rule of use and abuse was well enough for men with a conscience, especially a Christian conscience. But these earnest reformers soon began to proclaim the new evangel to men without a conscience and with an appetite. For them, a hard and fast line must be drawn. All indulgence must be prohibited to such men. All indulgence was, to them, a sin. Was it therefore a sin to all—a *malum in se*? The temperance leaders did not say so. There is no evidence that they thought so. They prepared a total abstinence pledge, "the old pledge," was the title it bore for many years. The abstinence promised was from distilled liquors. Wine and beer were not included. The persons who promised the abstinence were those to whom abstinence was supposed to be a necessity. The right and wrong of drinking lay in the character of the individual, not in the act itself. It is true that all classes in the community were urged to take this pledge. A distinction would have been invidious, and almost insulting. But it was tacitly conceded and sometimes distinctly avowed that the many who did not need it, should



take the pledge for the sake of the few who did need it. The favorite text for temperance sermons was Paul's declaration, "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no more meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

This however was a position more sound in its ethics than practical in its working. It was found necessary to prove that all men needed the pledge, some to subdue an appetite already formed, and others to prevent its formation. The meat argument was not abandoned, but the *sin per se* argument was pushed to the front. This was done primarily, not because it was true, but as a matter of expediency.

The long controversy which was waged to prove that the effects of all the poisons known to science are properly chargeable upon an element which is found wherever sugar or starch exist and is developed wherever beneficent nature wishes to arrest the process of decay, is familiar to all your readers. The only point now is that all this blundering, both in science and in reasoning, has been winked at by good and intelligent men, because it was considered necessary to sustain a temporary expedient. Then this expedient—the universal pledge of teetotalism—came to be demanded as a matter of duty, instead of being asked as a matter of generous self-denial out of regard to weak consciences and weaker appetites.

It is easy now to see where prohibition came from. So long as the community believed that there is a legitimate dietetic use for alcohol as nature has prepared it, and a legitimate medicinal use as pharmacy employs it, all the forms of restrictive and regulative legislation as to its sale, unfortunately called *license*, were in order. So far as the *sin per se* principle has been adopted, so far prohibitory legislation is logical.

On the same principle, it is easy to prognosticate the results of such legislation. If such legislation be in support of a mere temporary expedient, which is off the lines of moral law, it will be as unstable as its basis. It may be endured, and even enacted, in a certain good-natured way, by the community; but as soon as its enforcement crosses the line of moral right and wrong, and it begins to threaten any of the rights of the citizen, it will become a nullity or be swept from the statute book.

This has been the actual result wherever this sort of prohibitory legislation has been attempted. A brief period of success has usually immediately followed these legal experiments. A somewhat longer noiseless struggle with irresistible moral and social forces would follow, after which prohibitory legislation, whether embodied in the statutory or constitutional form, would go to pieces, as the men-of-war in the harbor of Apia recently, with an immense loss to the authority of all good government and all just law.

Now my point is, why continue these artificial experiments? Why attempt to strike at what is wrong and criminal in such a clumsy and awkward way that you strike at the same time what is innocent and valuable? Why fill a town with your own non-combatants before you commence its bombardment? Here is the exportation of Medford rum to Africa, as cowardly and cruel a crime as the slave trade. Why not attack it as you did the slave trade, man-fashion, directly and squarely? Here is the drugging of alcoholic drinks, out of which comes seven eighths of their power for mischief. Why not confiscate such liquors, and fine, imprison or hang the men who make and sell them? Here is the trade in distilled alcohol. Why not restrain it by stringent legislation to its legitimate functions in pharmacy and the arts? Why make your law a laughing-stock by specially excepting cider on grounds of expediency solely, instead of giving it dignity by doing the same thing on principle?

The writer's experience, which has been very considerable in the enforcement of two prohibitory laws—one of a city, the other of a state—has taught him that they can be successfully evaded, and finally entirely swept away, whenever they are constructed upon these false principles. Putting such laws into the Constitution will in no wise mend the matter, but will add to the present resources of evasion and resistance many profound and complicated legal questions, over which the saloon can continue the contest till the community are glad to abandon it, and a carnival of rum follow an era of folly.

## AULD LANG-SYNE.

## Old Andover Records.

No. 27.

## BIRTHS. 1701.

- Jan. 14. Elizabeth Ballard daughter of Joseph & Rebecca Ballard borne Janry 4th 1700-1.  
Jan. 31. Martha Hagget daughter of Moses & Martha Hagget borne Janry 31st 1700.  
Feb. 4. Joseph flarnum Son of Ralph and Sarah flarnu—borne feb. 4. 1700-1  
Feb. 8. Mary Ossgood Daughter of Joseph & Mary Ossgood, borne february 8th. 1700-701.  
Feb. 19. Joseph Blanchard Son of Thomas and Rose Blanchard borne feb. 19. 1700-1.  
Feb. 20. Mary Astin ye daughter of Saml and Lucy Astin borne ye 20th feb: 1700-1.

## MARRIAGES. 1701.

- Jan. 6. Joshua Swan formerly of Haverhill, but now Marriner yt follows ye sea and Sarah Ingles of Andouer were married at Woobourne January ye sixth 1701 [From Woburn Records.]  
April 17. Thomas Russ and Anna flarnam Both of Andover were married by mr Thomas Barnard the 17th day of April 1701  
April 29. Nathaniel Foster of Chelmsford & Francis Lovejoy of Andover joynd in Marriage before James Russell, Esq. April 29th, 1701 [From Charlestown Records.]  
June 4. John Chandler and hannah fry both of Andover were married By mr Thomas Barnard the 4th day of June 1701  
July 24. Thomas Johnson Jur and hannah Stone both of Andover were married by mr Thomas Barnard the 24th day of July 1701.  
July 24. Barachias harndine of Andover and Mary Johnson of medfield were married by mr Thomas Barnard ye ye 24 day of July 1701.

## DEATHS. 1701.

- Sept. 11. Sarah Blunt: wife of william Blunt Senr. dyed ye 11 day of September 1701  
Nov. 20. Margery osborn widdow dyed ye 20 day of November 1701: aged about 87 years.

## NOTES.

The births given above are only a part of the record for the year 1701, but they complete the record contained in the first book of births, marriages, and deaths. That little book is in size six by eight inches, and contains sixty-six leaves written upon, exclusive of four fly-leaves. Besides these, there are at the beginning of the book, the "stubs" of eight leaves which have been cut out. What they contained is only a matter of conjecture. Immediately following them the record of births begins, the first entry—"Steven parker . . . borne 1 March 1651" (1652?)—being at the extreme top of the page, apparently indicating that other entries had preceded it. The corresponding lists of deaths and marriages (they are entered in that order) do not begin at the top of the page, and have a heading over them. The writing in the early part of this record is evidently in the hand of Simon Bradstreet; the name of Dudley Bradstreet is among the "scribbling" on one of the closing leaves of the book, and he may have been the writer in later years.

The lists of marriages and deaths are taken from the second volume of records.

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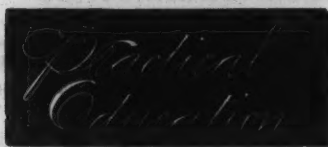
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## REFERENCES:

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HON. J. R. SIMPSON,  
Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.  
HON. C. C. CLOSSON,  
Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.  
MR. JOHN N. COLE,  
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is made from selected, choice, ripe wheat, the grain first having been thoroughly cleansed, scoured and brushed, the woody fibre discarded, the inner brand retained, and the whole reduced to a uniform fineness by a process peculiar to our own mills. Every effort of the mind or movement of the muscle involves the waste of nervous energy and vitality; we must build up our systems by those elements which will replace those wastes. Chemical analysis shows us that waste flour cannot do this, as the best part of the wheat is sacrificed for the sake of the color.

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## THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,

ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).

Subscription price, \$2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising rates sent on application.

C. C. CARPENTER, EDITOR,  
to whom all Correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to

JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's Block,  
36 & 38 MAIN STREET.

Editor's Office, Room 2, first floor; Business Office with the Andover Book Store.

Entered as 2nd-Class Matter at Andover Post-Office.

FRIDAY APRIL 19, 1889.

## CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: Letter from Nebraska, by G. W. Waterman; The Prohibitory Amendment; Art. III, Rev. H. H. Leavitt; Andover Pastor on the Amendment, Rev. F. W. Greene; The Temperance Puzzle, Prof. John P. Gulliver.

AULD LANG-SYNE: Old Andover Records.

OF PUBLIC INTEREST: Report on Electric Light; Report on the Water Supply; Report on Ballardvale Schoolhouse; Report on Ballardvale Precinct.

BOOKS AND READING: Andover Review; Northwest.

SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN certainly justifies its name this week. We not only give a full account of the special town meeting, but print entire the important reports submitted by the various Committees, so that citizens who were not there—and those who were—can see exactly what was done. The reports on page 6 will repay a careful reading.

That hour and a half's time was well put in at the Town Hall last Friday afternoon. The important matters brought up were discussed fairly, and decided strongly. We rejoice that we are to have at an early day two of nature's best gifts—light and water—in ample supply and of excellent quality. We need to expend a larger sum indeed for the electric system than for the old oil lamps, but we shall have something to show for the difference—well lighted streets, all the year round, independent of moon, stars, and almanac.

It is a matter of congratulation too that the town committed itself with almost entire unanimity to the water project. The constantly increasing necessity of some water system and the strong approval by the Committee of the Haggett's Pond supply were so convincing that the meeting did not hesitate to adopt the recommendations made. Nor are we a day too soon in this matter, before outside parties get control both of the grand supply of water from that pond as well as of the islands in the pond. We trust our town fathers will lose no time in calling a meeting to elect the necessary Commissioners to carry out the will of the town thus expressed.

Ballardvale got its schoolhouse, too, and its voting precinct, both of which it ought have.

And now comes another town meeting, to vote for a water system for the state, as against a rum system! We have tried to throw all the light we could on this subject by three articles on the inside pages, and by a report of the Amendment meeting on the first page. We are aware that there has been a somewhat divided sentiment among temperance people as to the expediency of this Amendment at this time. But, as Prof. Tucker said on Tuesday evening, the issue is before us, and we must meet it. The recent public utterances of so large a number of the best men of the state in favor of the Amendment seems to indicate an increasing prospect of its success. But we must not forget that the liquor element is solid against prohibition. It is a very significant fact that the distillers and the brewers, the rum-makers and the rum-sellers, the saloons and the slums, all prefer license, and will all vote against the Amendment. We hope all temperance men will take pains to be at the polls next Monday.

Read Waldo Waterman's Letter from Nebraska; it is a good one.

## ANDOVER NEWS.

The special town meeting to elect Water Commissioners will probably be held the second week in May. The Selectmen delay their warrant till the legislature grants authority to issue the increased amount of bonds. Petition for this was presented by Representative Gilman on Monday.

Four new names were added to the voting list by the Registrars on Wednesday evening, making eight in all since the March election, the same number of names having also been struck from the list.

The Electric Company have bought of John L. Abbott a lot of two acres, between Railroad Street and the railroad, extending from the road leading to the Catholic Cemetery to Mrs. S. H. Higgins's land. This is to be the location of the electric plant.

John F. Morse has bought the house and land of his brother Geo. E. Morse, on Summer St.

The Trustees of Abbot Academy have rented the Mason place on Abbot St. to Mr. Geo. D. Pettie of the Academy.

Mrs. E. K. Downes is to put up a house on her lot recently bought of John H. Flint on High St. C. B. Mason has the contract.

Geo. Johnson, an employee of E. H. Barnard, while painting on H. S. Robinson's house in Scotland District on Wednesday met with an accident which might have been much worse. His ladder which stood upon the piazza, and from that to the ground, striking on his shoulder. He was carried to his home in Lawrence.

Barnard is painting the residences of Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Flagg on South Main Street.

C. B. Mason has his house up on Woburn St., and the roof on. It will be a unique house when completed.

The cellar is being put in for Mrs. J. A. Roberts's house on the corner of Woburn and Phillips streets. C. B. Mason is to build it.

A young native pastor in Tokyo, Japan—Rev. J. T. Ise—who recently landed at San Francisco, and is making a tour of observation through the country, spoke at Bartlett Chapel on Monday evening, on the best method of presenting Christian truth to educated Japanese. Mr. Ise was the son of a Japanese official of learning and rank, who in the time of Commodore Perry favored the new régime and was afterwards assassinated, and his address showed him a man of remarkable thought and eloquence, as well as of scholarship. He seemed very familiar with Andover men and matters.

The experimental electric lights have shown for two or three evenings past what they could do in lighting the streets on dark and cloudy nights. The most skeptical must be convinced of the great superiority of this system to ordinary oil lamps. We understand that the Electric Company are receiving subscription to their stock, which is offered first to Andover citizens. The present capital of the Company is \$20,000, and is sold in \$100 shares, at par. No subscription can exceed \$1000. \$5000 has already been subscribed.

Remember about the voting on Monday; if you want to vote for the prohibitory Amendment, you must say YES.

Mr. Andrews says: send in your orders for the trees!

The banks and post office close on Monday, the latter being open from 8 to 10 A.M. The stores do not close.

Mr. Henry R. Abbott of Norwood is visiting with his daughter in Andover a few days, and will leave town on Monday next to prepare for a journey to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he will make a new home with his daughter, Mrs. Edward G. Raymond.

The death of Patrick Shea, which occurred at his home on Salem St. on Friday last, after a long illness removes a man who has lived for over thirty years in the town. He was an honest, kind, and faithful man, always ready to lend a helping hand to any of his neighbors. His funeral at the Catholic church on Sunday afternoon was very largely attended, and High Mass was solemnized on the following day.

College boys are coming and going. Will B. Carpenter has returned to Amherst from his vacation, Cecil K. Bancroft and Geo. F. Smith from Yale have come for theirs, and Frosser Frye of Trinity is also at home. Charles L. Carpenter graduated on Tuesday from the Thayer School of Engineering, Dartmouth College.

Stephen A. Lovejoy has finished a three months' course at Cannon's Commercial College, Lawrence.

## Town Meeting.

The Town Meeting on Friday last had a good attendance for a special meeting, and considering the busy season. Promptly at 2 o'clock Clerk Putnam read the warrant, and Geo. H. Poor was chosen Moderator, receiving as usual all the votes cast. The report of Selectmen as to the boundaries of the division of the town into two precincts was read and accepted. This acceptance establishes a voting precinct at Ballardvale, the boundaries of which are nearly the same—although not exactly—as of the old Ballardvale school district. The precise limits are given on the sixth page. This precinct is to be used, according to the state law, "for the holding of all meetings for the choice of officers elective by the people, except town officers"—that is, at state and national elections.

The third article, relating to the Ballardvale schoolhouse, was then taken up, John H. Chandler, 2d, of the Committee appointed at the March meeting, reading the report. This report, which we print in full elsewhere, recommends, in view of the large expense necessary to repair the present building and make it suitable even for present wants, that a new schoolhouse be erected on a lot of land on Andover St., owned by Joseph W. Smith. The report was accepted, and after brief remarks by Prof. Graves and Mr. Haynes a vote was passed, authorizing the Selectmen to borrow sums not exceeding \$14,000 at four per cent interest.

This rate as an amendment to the five per cent first suggested was fixed on motion of Mr. Ripley who offered to take the notes himself at that rate. The loans are payable in one and two years. The vote for this appropriation was practically unanimous, only three hands being raised against it. The same committee was continued to purchase the land and build the school-house.

## ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The Electric Light matter came up on the report of the Committee, which was presented by the Chairman, Col. Geo. Ripley. The experience of other towns was referred to, and the propositions of the Andover Electric Co. read. The Committee favored the first proposition (see page 6) of the Company, and thought that the establishment of an electric plant in Andover, which would be assured by favorable action on the part of the town now, would be of great public advantage. The report was accepted, and on motion to authorize the Selectmen to contract with the Andover Electric Co. for lighting the streets for a term of three years at \$2,800 a year, considerable discussion ensued.

Mr. P. D. Smith inquired what streets the 31 arc and 26 incandescent lights were to be placed upon, and whether they were to light all the streets or only a part. Mr. Ripley replied by reading a list of locations drawn up by the Electric Company, indicating their judgment where lights should be placed, but which would of course be subject to revision. In reply to another question of Mr. Smith, Mr. B. F. Smith said that no oil lights would be necessary, as the Electric Co. stood ready to furnish all lamps required. Rev. Mr. Lincoln inquired what the present cost of lighting was, and was informed—\$1500.

Mr. B. F. Wardwell and Mr. W. F. Draper spoke at length in opposition to the project. The latter gentleman objected to it on the score of economy. About 30 lights were called for now, but he was sure that before the three years were out there would be 40, and after that a general application from all sections. He thought that it would be of much more practical benefit to expend so large a sum of money for other purposes, as for concrete sidewalks or shade-trees. The expense for lights had been doubled and trebled within the past few years, and if the town insisted on paying that amount, two oil lights could be placed between each two we now have.

Mr. D. C. Wells thought it would be far better for the town to be well lighted in most of its territory than to be very badly lighted over its whole territory. The town would do itself a grave injury if it did not improve this opportunity to adopt the electric system.

Mr. Wm. S. Jenkins said the matter was really one of dollars and cents. Desirable as is the electric system, we ought to be careful and not expend too much money upon it and leave a certain large territory unlighted. He wished an estimate, might be given of the total expense of lighting all the territory. Mr. B. F. Smith replied to this question by stating that the proposition of the Electric Light Co. covers all the district that is now covered. If the locations were not all just right, they could be changed wherever it was thought judicious.

Prof. Coy wished to know what would be the cost if the oil lights were lighted every night in the year, and \$2500 was mentioned as the approximate estimate.

Mr. Draper urged that the electric system could not take the place of the oil system, as, for instance, of a private light on Phillips street, and one in front of Mr. Belknap's house. Mr. Ripley replied that that location was provided for in the list he had read. Mr. Draper still thought that the 60 lights could not fairly cover the ground of the 150 lights we now have. He believed that \$5000 would have to be spent where \$2800 is proposed. Moderator Poor then asked explicitly whether this system contemplated all the street lighting we are to have, and the explicit reply was made that it was; and Mr. Ripley said he should not vote for it if he considered it an addition to the \$1500 already appropriated.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the system, and carried, 82 to 52, together with the appropriation of \$1300, in addition to the \$1500 appropriated at the March meeting. It is understood that the lights are to burn every dark hour of the year, from one half hour after sunset till 12.30 o'clock, and that the locations of the lights are to be adjusted by the Street Light Committee.

## THE WATER SYSTEM.

The report of the Committee on Water Supply was then read by the Chairman, Mr. John H. Flint, the other gentlemen of the Committee being Messrs. James P. Butterfield and Felix G. Haynes. This report, which ought to be carefully read [see page 6], gave reasons for the decided preference of the Haggett's Pond supply, as advised by the engineers employed in 1887. This system is to deliver the water into a reservoir near Albert Bancroft's, and its cost not to exceed \$150,000. The report recommended the appointment at this meeting of a Committee to apply to the Legislature for authority to raise \$100,000, the present limit being \$100,000; and also that a Town Meeting be called to elect Water Commissioners. This report was accepted, there being only one vote in opposition. The Moderator appointed the same gentlemen who had served on this Committee to apply to the General Court for the authority desired.

The report on the building of a reservoir at Ballardvale, which had been read by Mr. John L. Smith of the Board of Fire Engineers, and its consideration deferred until after the Water Supply had been acted upon, came up again, and was further postponed.

In the matter of a Lock-up in or near the Town house, the Selectmen reported that at present there was no suitable place in the town buildings. As the town would before long need the room now occupied by the Post Office, the back part of it might then be available for the lock-up. [Mr. Wardwell made a speech in opposition to a lock-up, the report was accepted, and further consideration postponed.]

It was voted to accept and adopt the grade of Pearson St., according to the survey.

It was voted to increase the salary of the Town Clerk from \$50 a year to \$150 a year, and of the Treasurer from \$200 to \$300.

Under miscellaneous business the Moderator called attention to the fact that Gen. Butler and certain other citizens of Lowell and Lawrence had applied to the Harbor and Land Commissioners for lease of the larger or possibly both of the islands in Haggett's Pond. He said it had always been considered that those islands belonged to the town, but that there was also a claim by private parties to the larger island. Col. Ripley moved that the Selectmen be instructed to appear before the Land and Harbor Commissioners and oppose any lease or other action regarding the islands in Haggett's Pond, and that they be continued to be held for the full and free use of the citizens of Andover. This was unanimously and heartily carried, and the meeting adjourned at 8.40 o'clock.

The third annual missionary conference of theological seminaries in the vicinity of Boston (Andover, Cambridge, Newton and Boston University) will be held at the Seminary church next Wednesday, the 24th. There will be three sessions, 11 to 1, 2.30 to 5.30, and 7 to 9. Professor Taylor will give the address of welcome. Papers and discussions on missionary topics by students from the different seminaries will occupy the day sessions. In the evening there will be addresses by Prof. Tucker, by Dr. Ashmore of Newton, a well-known missionary from India, and by one of the professors of the Episcopal School at Cambridge. All the exercises are open to the public.

We noticed last week the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler. We print in our list of marriages this week the names of John Chandler and Hannah Frye. They were married July 24, 1701, and the first-named John was their great-great-grandson. This Ensign John Chandler was the famous wrestler of early Andover, of whose great strength and skill traditions still remain.

Mrs. Susan M. Schneider, widow of the eminent missionary, Rev. Dr. Benjamin Schneider (who went out from Andover in 1833), addressed the ladies of the W. B. M. Auxiliary at the Old South vestry Tuesday afternoon, giving very interesting reminiscences of her life and work in Turkey. One incident related was, that when going to Aintab thirty years ago, the only word in the town she saw in her own language was the stamp on sundry barrels, "New England Rum!" A significant fact, in connection with the recent statement that a distillery firm within three miles of the Missionary Rooms in Boston has a contract to furnish 3,000 gallons daily of that beverage for exportation to Africa for the next seven years—which the Prohibitory Amendment would stop. Mrs. Schneider did not allude to it in the meeting, but we happen to know that she was an Andover Abbot. Although born in Framingham, she was directly descended from Samuel Abbot (son of Rowley George), whose birth we recently printed in "Old Andover Records."

## Frye Village.

Temperature taken at 6 A. M.

Apr. 12, Friday,	52°	dull
13, Saturday,	42	rain
14, Sunday,	34	clear
15, Monday,	24	clear
16, Tuesday,	26	clear
17, Wednesday,	38	dull
18, Thursday,	48	rain

A sad and fatal accident occurred at the Stevens Mills, Marland Village, last Friday. Mr. John Robinson, who was employed in the dyehouse, was working with another man poleing wool in a wool kettle, 7 feet across and 4.1-2 feet deep, and its height above the floor two feet. As he was turning the wool which was in the boiling kettle his feet slipped and he fell in head first. Although taken out as quickly as possible, and medical assistance promptly obtained, nothing could be done for him. The time of the accident was 11.45 A.M., and he lingered till 4.20 P.M. The funeral was on Sunday afternoon from the Free church, the services being conducted by Prof. Taylor. There was a large attendance. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Mr. Robinson has only been in this country for about six months, having come from Walkden, near Bolton, England, where he was employed as a miner, and he had been working at Stevens Mill for a few weeks. He was a member of Deacon Smart's Sunday-school class at the Free church. He left a widow and three children for whom much sympathy is felt. He was 26 years old.

## Card.

I hereby extend to all of the many friends who have rendered assistance to Mrs. Robinson and family in the trying hour of their affliction, sincere thanks.

W. H. JOWETT,  
Superintendent of Marland Mills.

A few of the members of the Andover Council, Royal Arcanum, visited the Lawrence Council No. 17, last Friday evening. There was also present a number of the brothers from Lowell. The D.D.G.R. inspected the council after which there was a collation and entertainment.

Mr. R. A. Woods of the Seminary conducted the meeting in the hall last Sunday evening, his subject being Luke 12:20. Next Sunday there will be a Praise meeting.

Mrs. Richard Dodson and daughter were visiting friends at Dover, N. H., from Friday till Tuesday, Miss Euphemia Miller accompanying them.

Mr. George Milton left here Saturday for Whittonsville, returning home Monday.

Officer Gillespie took a ball from the boys on Saturday afternoon, while they were playing base ball, the lamp in the centre of the village having been broken by it.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN and the Lawrence Eagle can both be got for six cents every Friday afternoon at the store of Miss Annie Mitchell.

The mills of the Smith & Dove Mfg Co. in this village will be shut down to-night (Friday) for a few days to make necessary repairs.

David Ferrier, who left here last fall for Brechin, Scotland, has returned.

George Saunders late of this village is to go to San Diego, Cal., to join his sister, who left here last summer.

## One Week's Notice.

Special attention is called this week to the "ad" of Bicknell Bros. Their stock continues to shine and sparkle with good things, and which are beautiful to look upon. Remember in buying your clothing at this house, all garments are fitted to you by experienced tailors, and on the better grades of suits the pants are made to measure.



## NORTH ANDOVER.

The choir of the Congregational church under the direction of the organist, Frank D. Foster, will render the following programme of Easter music, next Sunday morning:

Organ Prelude, Guilmant, Op. 45, N. 4  
He is risen, Bordese  
Responses, Elvery  
Christ our Passover, Harry R. Shelley  
The strife is o'er, Max Vogrich  
Easter Hymn, Worgan  
Postlude from Suite in D, Lemmens

There will be an Easter concert in the vestry of the Methodist church, Sunday evening, conducted by Supt. Brainerd. A good concert is in preparation.

Col. A. A. Wheelock, of New York, a man thoroughly known to the political world, will deliver an address—the last one this season—on the Prohibitory Amendment, to the citizens of this town, at the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Col. Wheelock is spoken of as a brilliant and entertaining orator,—one of the best of the campaign,—and deserves a large audience, as it is rarely that such talent comes to a town of this size.

Polls open at 12 o'clock, Monday.

The Wren Musical and Dramatic Company is announced at Odd Fellows' Hall, May 17.

There will be a special meeting of the North Andover Grange Tuesday evening next.

At the the Young People's Meeting, Sunday evening, Miss Mabel Morrill was chosen Committee on Topics, and Mrs. Moses Merrill and Edwin H. Davis as the General Committee.

The following is the list of matched games for the silver cup which directly concern the North Andover Cricket Club: First Round: North Andover vs. Prospect Mills, at North Andover, June 22; North Andover vs. Albions, at North Andover, July 6; North Andover vs. Andover, at Andover, July 13. Second Round: North Andover vs. Prospect Mills, at Prospect Ground, Aug. 3; North Andover vs. Merrimacks, at Lawrence, Aug. 10; North Andover vs. Merrimacks, at North Andover, Sept. 7; North Andover vs. Albions, at Albion Ground, Sept. 14; North Andover vs. Andover, at North Andover, Oct. 5.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met in the ladies' parlor at the Congregational church, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. P. W. Whittier, who resides on Water St., has in his possession a Chinese pug dog which is a veritable Lilliputian. The little fellow is five months old, and weighs only twenty-eight ounces. He can be easily carried in a coat pocket, or when put in a pint measure there is ample room for his dogship. Mr. Whittier obtained the dog in Boston.

Mr. Allen received a severe kick in the groin, Tuesday, while unharnessing a horse, belonging to Mr. James Brierly, from a harrow. The animal has previously broken the limbs of two other persons.

At St. Paul's church, Sunday, the following services will be conducted by the rector, Rev. Geo. Walker. Celebration of holy communion at 7.30 A.M. Morning prayer. Holy communion and sermon at 10.30 A.M. Children's service at 3.30 P.M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. There will also be a baptismal service for children at the church, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The Roundabout Club held its meeting Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. H. M. Whitney, Osgood Street. The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Denman Blanchard, Andover St., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 23.

Prof. George N. Cross, Principal of the Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, will leave for Europe at the close of the session in June.

Miss Augusta Holt is visiting relatives in Lynn.

Thirty-five new books were added to the North Andover Public Library, Wednesday.

Rev. H. H. Leavitt will preach in commemoration of Easter at the Congregational church, Sunday.

A steam whistle has been fitted up, and will serve to call and dismiss the workmen at the Davis and Furber Machine Works. The old bell is being transferred to the turret of the card clothing building.

Mr. John Mills, a resident of town for about thirty-five years, who has been employed in the card department of the Davis and Furber Machine Company for seventeen years, left town Thursday for Lasellville, N.Y.

There will be an Easter sermon in the Methodist church, at 10.30 o'clock, Sunday; delivered by Rev. Mr. Hodge.

Mr. John T. Ryan arrived home, Tuesday, from Arizona, after an absence of over three years in the West.

At the annual meeting of the Parish Committee in the vestry of the Congregational church Monday evening, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Moderator, Dea. Joseph S. Sanborn; clerk, Hon. N. P. Frye; treas., Dea. Joseph H. Stone; collector, Frank W. Frisbee; auditors, B. P. Saunders, Herbert W. Field; parish committee, Dr. C. P. Morrill; Dea. John F. Kimball, James A. Montgomery; music committee, Hon. Geo. L. Davis, Joseph H. Stone and Andrew McLean. It was decided to continue the present means of raising the funds to meet the necessary expenses by pew rentals and the system of voluntary offerings. On motion of B. P. Saunders, it was voted that the old custom of ringing the church-bell at 9 o'clock every evening should be re-established.

The Guy Minstrel Troupe played before a crowded house at Odd Fellows Hall, Saturday evening. The company has been travelling as an entertainment company for about fourteen years.

The meeting of the Y. P. L. and S. Society was postponed last Friday evening, and the next meeting will be next Friday evening. All members are requested to attend.

The Prohibition meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall last Friday evening, under the auspices of the ladies of the Congregational and Methodist churches was presided over by Hon. N. P. Frye. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Fessenden of Malden, of the W. C. T. U. who gave an intelligent consideration of the question now agitating the minds of the people. Music was given by a volunteer choir assisted by three violinists, Mr. E. S. Colby (bass), Messrs. Robinson and Chickering. Director, Mr. Ed. Butterworth. The speaker was accompanied on the rostrum by Mrs. H. H. Leavitt. Several of the young ladies acted very gracefully as ushers.

From the *Haverhill Weekly Bulletin* we clip the following item: "Mrs. Lydia Smith of Effingham, N. H., is visiting her son, Daniel F. Smith, 4 Auburn Street, this city. Mrs. Smith is 87 years of age, but retains her faculties in a remarkable degree. She is a very entertaining conversationalist. Her memory, which is perfect, furnishes her with a store of reminiscences of past events to draw from. For twenty-six winters she has made the journey from her home to this city to visit relatives and friends. Mrs. Smith is the last of a family of twelve children all of whom have left families." Mrs. Smith is also well known to many in our town, and spends a portion of her time with her son, Mr. Bradford C. Smith.

Major Copeland of Boston mustered in the following recruits as members of Co. L, Monday evening: W. H. Babb, Theo. A. Blaney, Chester M. Emery, Wm. H. Brooks, James Forbes, Geo. H. Wilton. Orderly Sergt F. A. Coan enlisted for the third time and was also mustered in.

Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Dr. Crosby and daughter of Manchester, N. H., are visiting at the residence of Dr. F. E. Weil.

It is expected that Mrs. Geo. E. Hathorn will sing at the Congregational church next Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Hodge returned from Conference, Wednesday morning, and to the entire satisfaction of his parishioners and other friends, has been reappointed to continue his labors in this town.

Rev. Joseph Candlin, a former pastor at the M. E. church, has been appointed to a church in Millbury, Mass.

A single name was added to, and two names were taken from the check-list at the meeting of the board of Registrars, in the Selectmen's office, Wednesday evening, making the number eligible to vote, 708.

Rev. Wm. T. Briggs, a former pastor of the Congregational church was in town Wednesday, the guest of Hon. Geo. L. Davis.

There were four new members admitted to the Cricket Club, Monday evening.

Messrs. F. Orris Rea and Hiram Brown, the two men who survived the unfortunate accident of last Thursday, are improving slowly. It was deemed necessary to amputate Mr. Rea's left hand on the morning of the following day. The operation was performed by Drs. Abbott and Chamberlain. The outlook for Mr. Brown who is still at the Massachusetts General Hospital, is more favorable; it is thought that possibly the sight of both eyes may be saved, the sight of one has already returned.

The annual Parish Meeting will be held in Saint Paul's church, next Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Mr. Harvey of Waltham was the guest of Mr. John N. Meserve, Sunday.

There was but a small audience at Stevens Hall, Sunday afternoon to listen to the presentation of the question of the Constitutional Amendment by Mr. John L. Harvey, one of Waltham's young lawyers who is endeavoring by earnest efforts and an array of facts to counteract some of the influences that are put forth against prohibition. The presiding officer was Rev. H. H. Leavitt. On the platform were Messrs. C. E. Stillings, F. W. Frisbee, John N. Meserve, and Wm. J. Moore. Mr. Ed. Butterworth conducted the chorus, and Mr. Lawson Robinson was accompanist.

Supt. Hathorne will conduct an Easter concert in the vestry of the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

Don't fail to hear Col. R. S. Cheves of Kentucky lecture this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7.45 o'clock. Col. Cheves is an ex-confederate officer, and was one of Gen. Jackson's gallant soldiers in the late war. As an orator, he is highly commended by both the press and the public, and cannot fail to be interesting. The *Boston Herald*, *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, and *Eastern Argus* (Portland, Me.), speak favorably of his eloquence.

Master Willard H. Poor, a lad about 13 years of age, son of Mr. J. C. Poor, sustained quite a painful accident, Monday afternoon, caused by the unexpected discharge of a revolver. While returning from school in company with his mates, one of whom had a revolver, each in turn became naturally interested in the working of the piece; by some mischance while in the hands of Master Poor, the revolver went off prematurely, the bullet striking him in the abdomen and taking a downward course, finally lodged in the fleshy part of the left leg. Although it is thought that the wound may not prove serious, yet it was a very narrow escape from a fatality. Dr. McAllister of Lawrence was called and dressed the wound, thinking it best not to extract the lead.

At the Means Prize Speaking, Andover, next Tuesday evening, Master George Rappall Noyes discusses the subject, "Does Culture diminish Patriotism?"

Our police, in company with Lawrence officers, visited the "brick block" Thursday evening in search of Daniel Donovan of Lawrence who is wanted in that city for an assault on officer Rourke. The man was not found.

At a special meeting of the Selectmen, Wednesday afternoon, George I. Smith and Amos E. Hazleton were appointed on the board of engineers to succeed Messrs. Daw and Nason whose term expires soon. John E. Ingalls was reappointed on the board; Orrin F. Spofford, sealer of weights and measures; Rob't Elliott, fish warden; public weighers, Ed. Adams, Edward McKone, Sam'l M. Greenwood, Wm. S. Roundy, Fred. L. Sargent was also appointed a special officer.

A special town meeting is called for Monday evening, April 29, 7.30 o'clock, at Stevens Hall, to act on the following article: "To see if the Town will vote to purchase lots No. 101, 102 and 108 of estate of S. S. Greene, for the sum of \$500, and lots No. 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 138 of Willard P. Phillips, for the sum of \$1500 on the recommendation of the Selectmen and Road Commissioners." These lots are among the best gravel pits in town.

## BALLARDVALE

The Sunday school concerts at the Congregational church are usually good, but the Temperance concert last Sunday night was better than ordinary. The selections were all in accord with the subject of the concert. Miss Nellie Buck read a selection as did Miss Jessie Greene. Several classes had pretty exercises, notably Miss Brown's. Nettie Shaw recited an address of welcome. A telling feature was the exercise "Prohibition States" by Misses Stark, Mears, and Shattuck. Other recitations were by Misses Grace Haynes, Lizzie Moore, Lucy Derrah, and Maud Perham. Mr. Chas. Pearson accompanied by the choir rendered a tenor solo, "Where is my boy, to-night?"

W. H. Sleath has had a severe attack of rheumatism, but is able to be out again.

Mr. E. K. Davis was in town Sunday, visiting at Henry Clukey's, and calling on old friends.

Mr. Wm. Finn is improving the grounds about his home.

## T. A. HOLT &amp; Co.,

SEASONABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.  
Foot Wear,  
Woolen Blankets,  
Flannels, Etc.  
Andover and North Andover Centre.

extinguished readily. Monday afternoon they were again called out for a serious brush fire on the land of Wm. Quinn on Chester Street, which spread on to land of Mrs. Walker adjoining. Some cut wood was burned, and it took pretty lively work to get it under control. Mr. Buck must have one ear open for the fire-bell now-a-days, as he was again aroused in a remarkably short time.

The Drum Corps are practising nightly, and have an instructor come from Lawrence every Saturday. They have recently supplied themselves with many appliances essential to well-regulated drum corps, and they will no doubt make themselves heard the coming season.

H. A. Moody is finishing up his house inside, and has been plastering.

The fragrant bonfire is getting in its work just now, and every one who can by fair means or foul secure a half peck of anything combustible is cremating in his back yard, just to be in style.

James Campbell has gone to work at the Washington Mills, Lawrence.

Mrs. Dugan and family have moved to Providence, R.I., where they will make their home.

Rev. Edward E. Small has been appointed by the Methodist Conference to succeed Rev. N. H. Martin. Mr. Small has been supplying the pulpit of the Methodist church at North Reading the past year. He is a young man, and is unmarried. He has preached here several times, and will be remembered by attendants at the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Martin will go to Enfield, a village about twenty miles from Springfield. Mr. Martin will carry with him the best wishes of Ballardvale people, and his genial presence will be missed by a large circle who have learned to regard him as a kind friend.

Nathan Shattuck and W. H. Sleath have been grading around their homes on Chester Street, and the street is greatly improved thereby.

The Athletics will open the season in about two weeks. Their opponents will be named later. Communications may be addressed to Clemens Kintz, Manager.

The Gun Club had their first shoot last Saturday. The weather was disagreeable, nevertheless there was much interest exhibited. E. Hoffman, as usual, stood first, and William Townsend second. Targets, Ligowsky pigeons.

The firemen have been kept quite busy this week answering alarms. Sunday afternoon some brush back of John C. Perham's house on Chester Street got afire, but was

A drizzling rain doubtless kept many away from a temperance meeting in Bradlee Hall Wednesday evening. Rev. G. S. Butler presided and introduced Rev. Mr. Spooner of Lawrence, who spoke earnestly in favor of the Amendment, and criticised the high license men severely. He was succeeded by Rev. William A. Evans of Iowa now staying in Andover. He has, as he states, been "fighting intemperance all his life," and took part in the crusade in Iowa where he was hung in effigy and threatened with his life several times. He is a forcible speaker, and illustrates his points in a telling way that never fails to fix them in the memories of those who heard him.

A perfectly sound body and a pure mind unimpaired are possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities endorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

## Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

A special Meeting of the Members of the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held on the 13th day of May 1889, at the Office of the Company in Andover, at half-past Two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider whether the Company will provide for the accumulation of a permanent Fund, pursuant to the provisions of the 43rd Section of the 214th Chapter of the Acts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year 1887 and all other Acts relating thereto, and apply to such Fund any Monies or Securities of the Company, and take such action thereupon as the Company shall determine.

J. A. SMART, Sec'y.

April 17, 1889.

## WANTED!

A girl for general housework.

Inquire at 86 Main Street.

## HAY!

For Sale, A few tons of good Hay,

JOHN P. GULLIVER.

## FOR SALE.

A very desirable house for a small family, on one of the best streets in town, three minutes walk from Post Office, nice stable, grounds, and fruit trees. Inquire of

GEORGE W. FOSTER,

Andover, April 12, 1889.

## FOUND.

About March 30, a Male Gordon Setter with a strap on neck. Owner can have him by proving property.

HARRY KIBBEE, BALLARDVALE.

## WANTED

to rent by the year in Andover or North Andover, a house of 8 or 10 rooms in good repair and with modern conveniences. Rent not to exceed \$400. Address, "N. M. O.," care Editor Townsman.

## Mortgagees's Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Albert S. Taylor of Lowell, in County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Henrietta Taylor of Tewksbury, in said county and state, dated August 26, 1887, and recorded with Essex North District Deeds, Lib. 92, Fol. 197, and for breach of conditions therein contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing, the same will be sold at public auction upon the premises hereinafter described, on Saturday, the fourth day of May, A.D. 1889, at 4 p. m. All and singular the premises conveyed in said mortgage deed, namely:

A certain piece and parcel of land situated in Andover, Essex County, of said state, and described as follows: A piece of land lying northerly of the house, now or formerly, of Sally Bailey, on the east side of the road leading from Merrimack river to said house, containing ten acres, fifty-eight rods, or more. One hundred dollars to be paid at the time of sale. B. D. O'Connell supposed to be the owner of the equity. Sold subject to a prior mortgage of \$200.

HENRIETTA TAYLOR, Mortgagee.

Andover, March 12, 1889.

JOSEPH MILTON,  
GARDENER.

The care of Grounds and all kinds of gardener's work will receive careful and prompt attention.

FRYE VILLAGE,  
Andover, Mass.



## OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

## Report on Electric Lights.

At the annual Town Meeting on March 4, 1889, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the Moderator to act with the Street Lighting Committee in investigating the subject of electric lighting, to obtain estimates and report at a future meeting. Pursuant to said vote, your committee have considered the subject referred to them, and present the following report:

From the statistics of electric lighting as furnished in the Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Gas Commissioners for the present year, it appears that there are seventy-eight electric lighting companies in the state, and that in forty-seven towns and cities the streets were lighted by electricity on June 30, 1888, since which time the number has increased. From the statistics given as to the cost, it is found in the cities which burn arc lights of 2000 candle power, all night, every night in the year, the yearly cost per light is over one hundred and ninety dollars—an average for eleven cities. For twenty towns burning lights of 1200 candle power, such as the Andover Electric Company is able to supply, the average amount paid is over eighty-nine dollars per year, lights being lit on the average not over twenty-five nights per month, and extinguished on the average before 12.15 A.M. Inquiries were sent to the Selectmen of a number of towns now lit by electricity, and the responses all indicate an approval of the method of lighting, although an increase of appropriation has been necessary to maintain it. The town of Webster, with an assessed valuation of \$2,400,000, formerly paid for lighting by gas \$1,500; now pays for electricity \$3,000. The town of Ware formerly paid for gas about \$1,000; now pays \$3,000, with a slightly higher rate than is offered in Andover, and the Selectman writes, "We could not go back to the old system." Chicopee paid \$2,000 for gas; now pays \$80 per light, twenty-five nights a month, or \$3,520 per year, and the Selectman says, "it gives satisfaction." Greenfield burns 50 arc lights in place of gas, and the Selectman writes, "The general opinion is that the light is fine; the streets were never lighted one half so well as they are now."

Your Committee had a meeting at the Town House on the evening of March 27, at which all the members except Mr. Bean were present. There also were present the Directors of the Andover Electric Company, who submitted certain propositions to the Committee for lighting the streets of the town by electricity.

It appears that the Electric Light Company is duly organized and chartered under the laws of the state for the purpose of furnishing light and power to the citizens of the town, and that the Selectmen have recently granted to the Company the right to erect poles and fix wires along the highways of the town. The propositions, as submitted finally by the Directors of the Electric Company, are as follows. [See below.]

It will be seen that the rates offered the town in the first proposition are below the average amount now paid by the town, to say nothing of the large cities, the cost being nine dollars less per year per arc light, and the service kept up to a later hour and on more nights in the month.

It is believed that the proposition No. 1, to furnish 31 arc lights and 35 incandescent lights, will provide a very satisfactory system of lighting, which will be acceptable to the people generally in the different parts of the town, and that the method of lighting every dark hour from one half hour after sunset until 12.30, will after trial also commend itself to the people. This will require an appropriation of \$2,800.

Under proposition second, the Electric Light Company propose to furnish not less than 20 arc or 100 incandescent lights, as follows: twenty nights per month, for arc \$70, and incandescent lights \$16. This on the basis of number of lights in first proposal would require an appropriation of \$2,570; also, twenty-five nights per month, same number of lights, \$75 for arc and \$16.50 for incandescent, would require \$2,737.50, about the same as required for first plan. Of course a reduction in the number of lights main-

tained will cause a corresponding reduction in the appropriation required. These propositions are all based upon a contract for a term of three years.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the establishment of an electric plant here for the production of light and power would be of great benefit to the town. They do not know that this is contingent on the action of the town at this time, but they apprehend that if the town shall refuse to encourage it its establishment may be delayed, if not indefinitely postponed; while they are confident that if the town shall respond favorably, our streets, churches, public buildings, stores and dwellings may soon be lighted by electricity, much to the safety, comfort and satisfaction of our people.

GEORGE RIPLEY  
J. NEWTON COLE  
J. A. SMART  
J. P. BUTTERFIELD  
GEORGE HARRIS  
J. M. BEAN

Committee.

The Andover Electric Company respectfully submit the following propositions for lighting the public streets and ways of Andover, Mass., with electricity, viz:

No. 1. To furnish 31 arc lights of nominal 1200 c. p., and 25 incandescent lights of nominal 26 c. p., every dark hour of the year, from one half hour after sunset, until 12.30 o'clock, also 5 additional incandescent lights during the summer season for the sum of \$2800 per year. To furnish additional arc lights for \$80 per year each, and additional incandescent lights for \$17 each per year.

No. 2. To furnish not less than 20 arcs or 100 incandescents as follows: Arc, 20 nights per month, from one half hour after sunset till 12.30 o'clock, for the sum of \$70 each, per year; incandescent, same time, \$16 each per year.

Arc lights, 25 nights per month, from one half hour after sunset, till 12.30 o'clock, for the sum of \$75 per year; incandescent, same time, \$16.50 per year each.

Arc lights, every dark hour from one half hour after sunset till 12.30 o'clock, for the sum of \$80 per year each; incandescents, same time, \$17 per year each.

The contract under either of the above propositions to be for a term of three years; the town to have the right to add lights at the same price during the term of the contract. All poles, wires, lamps and the maintenance of the same to be furnished by the Electric Company, free of expense to the town.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANDOVER ELECTRIC CO.

## The Report on the Water Supply.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Andover: GENTLEMEN:—At the annual Town Meeting held in March last it was voted—"That John H. Flint, James P. Butterfield and Felix G. Haynes be a committee to take the whole matter of water supply into consideration and report to the town which of the four schemes recommended by the engineers is the best for the town to adopt." They have attended to their duty, and unanimously report as follows:

It is very evident that there are many things to be considered in recommending any scheme looking to the introduction of a supply of water for fire and domestic purposes in the town of Andover. Perhaps the most important consideration is that it should be of good quality, suitable for domestic purposes, free from present pollution, or whether liable to be polluted in the future, and that the source of supply be ample for not only the present needs of the town but, for many years to come, and whether there is a probability or even a possibility of the source failing. It is also very important that the system adopted should be such that when introduced it will afford a large proportion of the citizens a chance to avail themselves of the privileges if they so desire.

We cannot conscientiously recommend any of the systems in the report of the engineers, even if cheaper in the beginning, that would cut off a large number who do not enjoy equal privileges as regards location, and who would (many of them) readily take a supply, and from this taking the town would derive a revenue equaling perhaps the interest on the difference in first cost.

We have carefully considered the matter in all its phases, the first cost, the possible and probable expense to supply the

town after the introduction and with our knowledge of the requirements and needs of the town for the several purposes for which it will be needed, we recommend the adoption of the system designated 1 A. page 18, in the report of the engineers having Haggett's Pond for its supply. This system in our judgment, embraces all the requirements previously alluded to, the water is pure, free from pollution, and an ample supply for all purposes for many years.

The location of the pumping station as contemplated on the west side of the pond is one of the best that could be selected; its close proximity to the railroad where a spur track to the works would afford an easy chance to unload the coal just where it would be needed, with no expense whatever for teaming, a similar position as regards this important item not equalled by either of the other systems. The track of the main pipe would be along the highway leading from the pond through West Parish to Abbott Village, and along the pipe it may be presumed, that nearly all will be water takers.

There is also quite a settlement comprising some of our best citizens in the Bailey District northwest of the pond, which could be easily supplied from this system with no greater expense than the laying of a "4 or 6 in" pipe from the main with a pressure equal to any other locality of equal height, affording not only water for domestic purposes, but on all the line proposed there would be suitable pressure for fire purposes, and when we consider the expense that this portion of our citizens have been called upon to contribute for fire apparatus and its support, we think it would be unjust on the part of the town to adopt any system that did not contemplate giving these men protection from fire, which they have not now, and cannot have, unless furnished in this manner.

This system in the village is similar to that contemplated in the other projects; it affords the Centre, Frye Village, Abbott Village and Ballardvale equally as good, if not a better system than the others, with little or no extra expense.

This system calls for over 19 miles of pipe, 149 hydrants, and all necessary gates etc., that will be needed to deliver the water into a reservoir situated near the house of Albert Bancroft in the south part of the town, the whole cost not to exceed the sum of \$150,000. Mr. Forbes, the engineer, states that perfectly reliable parties are ready to take the contract at that price. The few small changes which your committee would recommend, such as running a pipe to supply the Almshouse (which is not on the plan), and discontinuing some short pieces, will not change the result materially. To use this in preference to scheme No. 4, using driven wells for the supply, will cost about \$27,000 more in the first place, but which your committee think is more than offset by an unflinching visible supply of pure water, whereas if driven wells are used there is more or less uncertainty in that direction.

It is true that there are many cities and towns using this source, yet there are but few but what are looking forward in the future for some other source. For instance, the town of Revere, either has or will soon ask permission to tap the Saugus River, fearing that the supply from driven wells will fail.

Furthermore, if the town refused to take Haggett's pond it may be taken by some other city or town, and if our well system should fail it would be too late to remedy it. There are many other advantages, and we can do no better than to refer to the Engineer's report in which he says, "That owing to the smaller lift (there being 60 feet in its favor over a pumping station near the river) there would be a saving in coal of \$300 per year if we pumped two hundred thousand gallons, and \$750 if we pumped five hundred thousand gallons daily; this with the takers on the route altogether would more than pay interest on the difference in first cost, and where there is so small a difference over the other, we unhesitatingly pronounce in its favor."

And now Gentlemen, we will say that we have endeavored to lay before you a few of the many points in favor of this system in a candid manner; we have done this after carefully considering the other schemes; we have done this without any prejudice and acting with a due sense of the responsibility, having no other object

in view but that, if the town should vote to adopt any system, it should be the best within her reach.

We firmly believe that there is no better source in the state for a town of this size, or whatever it may be, in the long future to get a supply, and that place is Haggett's Pond. It is wholly within our town limits and will be, if you vote to take it, subject to our control with but little to fear from any rights that others may seem to hold. As we view the matter, it is cheaper for a town to own their own works than to depend upon a private company.

The town would then necessarily have to pay for hydrants and water for the Town House, Almshouse, and Schoolhouses from \$3,000 to \$4,000 per year; at least, that is the experience of other towns, and in our opinion the town can put in the works, and although for the first three or four years the income from the sale of water-rights might not be enough to pay all the charges, before ten years the town would be far better off to own them than to pay a private company.

We would, therefore, urge immediate action in this matter. The town has authority to raise \$100,000 for this purpose. To complete the system as we have recommended will cost as we have before stated, \$150,000. We therefore recommend the town appointing a committee to-day with authority to apply to this Legislature for an increase to \$160,000. We further recommend that a Town Meeting be called as soon as practicable for the purpose of choosing Water Commissioners, and to make such rules and regulations as the town may see fit for their guidance. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. FLINT  
JAMES P. BUTTERFIELD  
FELIX G. HAYNES

Committee.

Andover, April 12, 1889.

## Report on Schoolhouse in Ballardvale.

The committee organized, and proceeded to examine the present school building. On the four rooms poorly lighted, the lack both of ventilation and means of egress, together with the objectionable proximity of the water closets arranged regardless of sanitary rules we do not dwell. You have the report of a state inspector regarding these conditions.

Your committee think the house might be improved and corrected to answer the wants of to-day with an expenditure of two or three thousand dollars, but the situation, abutting on one of the main streets, near the railway station with its clashing cars and whistling engines, and the contracted parcel of land belonging to the town, were the objections that moved us unanimously to vote it the part of true economy for the town to buy land and erect a new schoolhouse. In furtherance of this opinion we at once viewed four unoccupied lots of land, and as one in choice selected lot of land on Andover St. owned by Mr. J. W. Smith. The location, extent, and general adaptability for this use are the points that decided us. The reasons enumerated are so apparent that our choice meets with general if not universal approval in the village. The lot is offered to the town for \$400. We sincerely hope Andover will secure the land.

There is in the Ballardvale district upwards of 185 children of the school age. The first and second primary often have more than 50 pupils in each room, too many little children for one teacher to properly attend. At least five rooms are needed for the wants of to-day. The present crowded condition of the schools, together with the probable increase, induces your committee to advise building on Andover St. site, a brick schoolhouse to contain six rooms, and recommend the town to appropriate the sum of \$14,000 for this purpose.

J. H. CHANDLER 2d  
JOSEPH KINTZ  
GEORGE WARREN COLE  
W. P. REGAN  
JOHN A. LEITCH  
F. G. HAYNES  
E. FRANCIS HOLT.

Committee.

## Report on Ballardvale Precinct.

In accordance with the law we have divided the town into two precincts, and defined the limits and boundaries thereof, and report our doings as follows:

Beginning at the point where the An-

dover and Wilmington line crosses the road one-half mile west of Foster's Pond; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the point where the road crosses the brook west of the Job Abbott house; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the bend in the road leading from the Centre village to Ballardvale about 25 rods east of the house occupied by H. H. Libbey on the "Abiel Abbott place," so called; thence west to the road leading north from the said Abbott place, crossing said road to a point about 20 rods from its junction with the road leading from Andover to Tewsbury and Billerica; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point in the road west of the house of Geo. P. Pillsbury and about twenty-five rods therefrom; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the point where the Andover and Tewsbury line crosses the Tewsbury-Billerica road aforementioned. [Location given of nine oak stakes making the above points, each two inches square and four feet in height, and bearing the letters "B. V. P."]

All that part of Andover lying east, north and west of the lines and boundaries thus described and defined shall be known as Precinct No. 1, and all that part of Andover lying between said lines and the towns of Tewsbury and Wilmington shall be known as Precinct No. 2, until a future division is ordered and made. There are 832 legal voters in Precinct No. 1, and 200 legal voters in Precinct No. 2.

CHARLES S. PARKER  
S. H. BOUTWELL  
JOHN S. STARK

Selectmen.

## BOOKS AND READING.

The *Andover Review* for April has an unusual variety in its topics. The first article, by Prof. Dewey, of Minnesota, takes up the Philosophy of Thomas Hill Green, the "Professor Grey" of Robert Elsmere. Dr. Griggs, of the Shawmut church, Boston, makes a strong argument against the Teaching of Religion in the Public Schools. Frank Foxcroft takes up another line of the discussion of the religious education of children by giving a most interesting account of the Week-Day Instruction of Children—an Experiment. The experiment was that carried on in the North Avenue church of Cambridge by the late Mrs. Foxcroft. Mr. Mabie of the *Christian Union* writes on the Poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The Anti-Semitic Agitation in Europe, by Prof. Schodde of Ohio is a fresh presentation of the opposition to the Jews in Europe. The editorial articles are on The Corrupt Practices Act, Proposed Changes pertaining to Creed Subscription, and Church Hospitality. Under Historical Criticism, Prof. Smyth maintains the negative of the question, Is the "Descensus" in the Apostles' Creed an "Interpolation" and Superfluous? Under Social Economics, Prof. Tucker has The Outline of an Elective Course of Study, and Dr. Dike contributes Sociological Notes. One of the Book Notices is by Rev. William Slade of West Newbury. [Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston; \$4 a year.]

The *Northwest* is a well edited, and well illustrated monthly magazine published in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and devoted to the interests of that wide and wonderful region for which it is named, of which we in the East know so little. The number before us takes up in full, and with numerous illustrations the city of Tacoma in Washington Territory. We get new ideas of the great progress and great resources of that Puget Sound region. Any young man who wants to "go west" ought to see this magazine. [E. V. Smalley, St. Paul, Minn., \$1.50 a year.]

## Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the Andover Drugstore as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

WANTED. To find a person who has used Beach's World Soap that is not perfectly satisfied. Ask your Grocer for it.



## SUNDAY NEWS AND NOTES.

## Church Services.

**SOUTH CHURCH.**—Organized 1711. Rev. J. J. Blair, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15; Christian Endeavor meeting, 8; Wednesday evening, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Alden. Sexton, Oliver W. Vennard, Central St.

**WEST CHURCH.**—Organized 1826. Rev. Frederick W. Greene, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; at Osgood school-house, 7; Friday evening, 7.30; Christian Endeavor, Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, Fred. S. Boutwell. Sexton, Daniel W. Trow.

**FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**—Organized 1846. Rev. ———, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7; Christian Endeavor, 6.15; Wednesday evening, 7.45. Supt. of Sunday School, John W. Bell. Sexton, Stillman H. Harnden, Essex St.

**SEMINARY CHURCH.**—Organized 1863. Professors of Theological Seminary, pastors. Morning service, 10.30; afternoon, 3; Wednesday evening, 7. Supt. of Sunday School, Prof. D. Y. Comstock. Sexton, F. M. Hill.

**CHRIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1835. Rev. Frederic Palmer, rector. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 7.15. Service and Lecture, Tuesday evenings, 7.30. Asst. Supt. of Sunday-school, H. H. Tyer. Sexton, Geo. O. Hill, Summer St.

**CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE.**—Organized 1852. Rev. J. J. Ryan, pastor. Holy Communion, 8; High Mass and sermon, 10.45; Vespers 3.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Organized 1858. Rev. J. V. Stratton, pastor. Morning service, 10.30 evening, 7; Wednesday evening, 7.30. Supt. of Sunday School, Chas. N. L. Stone. Sexton, Henry A. Hill.

**UNION CHURCH, Ballardvale.**—Organized 1854. Rev. G. S. Butler, pastor. Morning service, 10.30; evening, 6; Christian Endeavor, 5.15. Supt. of Sunday school, C. H. Marland.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Ballardvale.**—Organized 1850. Rev. N. H. Martin, pastor. Morning service, 10; evening, 7. Young People's meeting, 6.15; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7.30; Supt. of Sunday School, John Howell.

At the South church, Rev. J. J. Blair's morning sermon was from Mark 2:14, "Follow me"—Hinderances in following Christ. In the evening he spoke upon the Prodigal Son.

At Christ church Rev. Mr. Palmer preached on the raising of Lazarus (John 12:1). This is the key to the events of Palm Sunday and the immediately succeeding days of our Lord's life. This accounts for the enthusiasm with which the people hailed him as their king, and for the fury with which they turned against him when they found that he was determined not to be the kind of king they wished. In the evening the rector preached from 1 John 4:18, on the vanishing of fear which takes place in perfect love.

At the Baptist church Rev. J. V. Stratton preached from Rom. 6:21—The unfruitfulness and misery of sin. At the the Young People's service in the evening, the pastor's talk was on Moses' invitation to Hobab.

Prof. Taylor preached two marked and valuable sermons to the people of the Free church, one from Ps. 84, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him," and the other on the looks of Jesus as portrayed in the gospels (Mark 3:5, "looked round about on them with anger," etc.).

Rev. Mr. Greene at the West church preached from Mark 14:3. In the evening his topic at the Osgood school-house was "Spring in the heart"—Psalm 65:10.

Prof. Tucker preached at the Seminary church, from Luke 12:15, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth." There is no suggestion that the reference is to possessions gained by fraud or held in niggardliness. The application is not alone to those of great possessions. It is to what we have, or what there is a reasonable expectation that we may, without extraordinary ability, secure of material or mental or spiritual possessions. The better souls of the world have tried to apply three tests to their right holding of such possessions. One is self-denial—the putting away of the holding or the enjoyment of them long enough to show ourselves how much we depend upon them. This idea underlies Lent—its principle, though perhaps not its practice. There is danger of morbidness and of selfishness in the application of this test. Others have undertaken to apply the test of charity—the

principle of communication to others what we love ourselves. There is danger in this, too, that giving will be done not in the true love of men, but for the mere tickling of the spiritual palate. The fascination of activity is the danger of the church in this age and country. The third way is best. It is the test of character—not what a man does or gives, but what he is. He must get more out of his possessions than he is putting into them. Washington is the one figure towering above all others as we look back over the century. It is because of his character. The speaker urged his hearers to apply some test, and not go through the world getting and gaining, only to find their possessions flying away from them, and hear at last the startling question: "The things which thou hast prepared, whose shall they be?"

In the afternoon Prof. Tucker spoke from John 12:5 m.c., "Behold, thy King cometh." As appropriate to the day, and introducing the daily services of the week, he dwelt upon Christ's entry into Jerusalem and His assumption of kingly sovereignty—the sovereignty of self-command, of righteousness, and of available power.

The students supplied the following churches last Sabbath: Keizo Koyano, Shirley; G. B. Kambouropoulos, West Hartford, Vt.; G. F. Kennigott, Newport, N. H.; E. G. Lancaster, Dunbarton, N. H.; F. B. Noyes, Franklin, N. H.; G. Van Blarcom, Windham, N. H.; L. L. Willcox, Shrewsbury; J. F. Crosby, Barrington, N. H.; C. A. Bergstrom, East Greenwich, R. I.; Wm. Rader, Rochester, N. H.; F. E. Ramsdell, Alton, N. H.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## The Best Remedy

For Dyspepsia is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Other medicines may give temporary relief; but Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes a positive and permanent cure, as thousands can testify all over the country.

"My stomach, liver, and kidneys were in a disordered condition for years," writes R. Wild, of Hutto, Texas, "and I never found any medicine to relieve me, until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than six bottles of this remedy cured me."

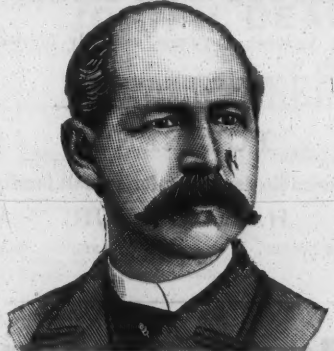
Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of Holyoke, Mass., was for a long time a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia, trying, in vain, all the usual remedies. At last she began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and only three bottles restored her to perfect health.

"I have gone through terrible suffering from Dyspepsia and Indigestion," writes C. J. Bodemer, 145 Columbia st., Cambridgeport, Mass., "and can truly say Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas Shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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**\$3 SHOE** FOR LADIES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. If not sold by your dealer, write to W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

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MAIN ST., ANDOVER.

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Johnson's Andover & Boston Express.

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Periodical, Fruit, & Confectionery Store,  
Opposite Town Hall, Andover.

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**F. A. DINSMORE,**  
**FURNITURE REPAIRING**

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Curtain, Carpet, Cabinet, Mattress and Upholstery Work. Shades, Poles, Spring Rollers, Brass and Nickel Rods and Trimmings constantly on hand. Packing of Furniture and Household Jobbing done with care.

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**Mr. Charles A. Farley,**

Formerly of this town will be in Andover quarterly beginning Dec. 1st, to tune Pianos or Organs. He will also sell or exchange the Ivers & Pond and S. G. Chickering Pianos on easy payments. Order book at the TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

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Picture Frames,  
Curtains and Fixtures,  
Looking Glasses, etc.

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The best \$3 Shoe in the market.

Repairing neatly done.

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**Mason and Builder.**

Mason work of all kinds also Kalsomining, Whitening, Tinting and Whitewashing executed promptly at the lowest prices.

Order Box at the Post Office.

Maple Avenue, Andover.

**O. CHAPMAN,**  
**Dining Rooms,**  
Main Street, Andover.

**A. W. CALDWELL,**  
**HOUSE PAINTER.**

Shop, High Street, P. O. Box, 370.

**ANDOVER, MASS.**

**E. H. BARNARD,**

House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,

Graining, Glazing, and Paper-hanging.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.

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Stamping and Embroidery Goods.

Worsted, Fancy Goods, Small Wares,  
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AGENT FOR

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37 Main Street, Near cor. of Chestnut,  
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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Meats, Vegetables. Poultry,  
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No. 1 Main Street, Andover, Mass.

Corner Elm Square.

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**A. F. WILBUR, Prop.**

Opposite Memorial Hall,

**ANDOVER, MASS.**

This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

First-class livery connected with the house.

Established 1833.

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Fish, Order, and Business

**WAGONS.**

Repairing, in all its branches, receives special attention.

**T. A. HOLT & CO.**

Groceries,

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Glass Ware,

Basement Baptist Church,

Central St., Andover.

**BENJ. BROWN,**

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**TENNIS AND BALL SHOES.**

LADIES' OXFORDS AT LOW PRICES.

Swift's Building, Main Street, Andover.

**THOMAS BEVINGTON,**  
Insurance and Real Estate Agency.  
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Rooms, 283 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

**COCHICHEWICK LAKE ICE.**

ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

**PURE LA ICE**

to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Pumphrey Avenue will be promptly attended to.

EDWARD ADAMS.

JAMES DAW.

## JOHN CORNELL,

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**COAL, WOOD, HAY, AND STRAW.**

OFFICE:

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

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Near the Freight Station of Boston and  
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**HARDWARE**

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**Farming Tools,**

Painters' Supplies,

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Cutlery, and

General Hardware.

A fine assortment of

Robes & Horse Blankets.

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Late Express from Boston at 8 o'clock.

**REA & ABBOTT,**

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OPPOSITE THE BANK.

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**CLOTHING MADE IN THE LATEST FASHION.**

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods of the Latest Styles always on hand. Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing done at Short Notice.

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**BRAINARD CUMMINGS,**

**CARPENTER and BUILDER,**

Having largely increased his facilities for doing business, is better than ever before prepared to do

All Kinds of Carpenter Work at the Lowest Living Prices.

Building Lumber of all kinds for sale, on hand, or furnished at short notice.

**SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.**

New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlet Sts., ANDOVER, MASS.

Residence, cor. Park Street and Pumphrey Avenue.

**GEORGE S. COLE,**  
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All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.

Maple Avenue, Andover.

**GEORGE PIDDINGTON,**  
**FLORIST.**

Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.

Greenhouses, School St., near depot



## ANDOVER NEWS.

## Special Notices.

**Friday:** Service at Seminary church, with sermon by Prof. Tucker, 5 P.M.

**Sunday:** Prof. Tucker will preach at the Seminary church.

Prof. Hincks will preach at the Free church. Gospel Temperance prayer meeting at the Baptist church, 4.15 P.M.

Sabbath School concert at the Baptist church, 7 P.M.

**Monday:** Town Meeting to vote on Prohibitory Amendment; polls open from 9 to 4.30.

**Tuesday:** Means Prize Speaking at Academy Hall, 7.45 o'clock.

**Wednesday:** Missionary Convention at Seminary church: three sessions, 11 to 1, 2.30 to 5.30, 7 to 9.

Services in Christ Church: Friday evening, 7.30, vestry meeting at rector's study; Saturday, 4.30 P.M., evening prayer and ante-communion service in the chapel; Sunday, 7.30 A.M., holy communion; 10.30 A.M., service, with sermon by the rector, and holy communion; 3 P.M., children's service, with baptism and presentation of Easter offerings; 7.45 P.M., evening prayer, with sermon by the rector; Monday, 7.30 P.M., Annual Parish Meeting in the Parish Building; 8 P.M., reception by the ladies to all members of the congregation.

The bank building is no more.

Means Prize Speaking comes off next Tuesday evening. The Committee of Award are F. O. Baldwin, David Kinley, and Jos. L. Quimby. Two Andover boys are on the list, Donald Churchill and Fred W. Moore.

Mr. J. Wilbur Stott and family who went to Washington Territory last fall returned yesterday.

There will be an Easter sale and entertainment at Christ church chapel, April 30, which promise to be a very attractive affair.

Interesting religious services have been held during the week at Christ church, and at the Seminary church. The appointments for to-day (Good Friday) will be seen under Special Notices. Appropriate services will be held in all the churches on Easter Sunday, including an Easter Concert at the South church at which Rev. Geo. H. Gutterston is expected to give an address. We call special attention to the temperance prayer meeting on Sunday afternoon (4.15) which will be held at the Baptist church, in place of the lower town hall.

Another step has been reached in one part of the Andover case. Justice Field of the Supreme Court has given his decision on the Trustees' bill in equity, sustaining the demurrer of the Visitors. The bill asked for instructions as to the validity of the provisions creating the Board of Visitors; but the decision intimates that this can scarcely be questioned, since those provisions have so long been acquiesced in, and so much property received and held subject to the supervision of that Board. The decision says in effect that this finding will not affect the case of Professors Churchill, Tucker, Harris and Hincks, as the Visitors did not sustain the charges against them, and the case of Professor Smyth will be determined on his appeal by the full court. The claim of the Visitors for an allowance for counsel fees from the Trustees is to be retained for further consideration.

Miss Susie Murch has received by mail from her brother in California, a fine lot of orange blossoms, in perfect condition.

Mr. John Hutchinson, who has been in the employ of Messrs. Smith and Manning nearly two years, left last Saturday, going to New York.

The trial of Joseph Johnson for illegal sale of cider was before Judge Poor on Wednesday and resulted in his conviction and sentence to pay \$75 and costs. He appealed and was bound over to the Superior Court in \$200.

Willie Frazer, a young man 17 years old, employed in the Smith and Dove Mill at Abbott Village, as he was stepping into an elevator on Wednesday evening, fell twenty-two feet, striking on his back. Dr. Scott was called, but fortunately the boy was not seriously injured.

A recent issue of the *Boston Journal* contained a very interesting account of the development of Sioux City. Eastern investors are largely interested in that section, and will be glad to hear of contemplated improvements in that region managed solely by Eastern capital. Mr. John Eaton will gladly give his Andover patrons and friends any information in regard to this opportunity for investment.

## Phillips Academy Athletic Notes.

Games with class nines '92 and '91 of the Institute of Technology were played on Saturday and Wednesday. The first game was won by the Technology boys, by a score of 15 to 6, owing to the absence of Stearns and Upton, the regular battery of the Academy nine. The second game was won by the home team, 11 to 3. The new grand stand was used for the first time at this game, and proves very satisfactory in all respects, as it gives considerable protection from sun, rain or cold winds, as well as furnishing a seat with the best opportunity to see the game.

The Athletic Association has issued its list of prizes for competitions at its summer tournament, sixteen in number. This contest occurs about the middle of June, and is one of the most enjoyable features of the summer term.

## BIRTHS.

In North Andover, April 17, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bedell.

## DEATHS.

In Andover, April 12, Patrick Shea, aged 66 years.

In Andover (Marland Village), April 12, John W. Robinson, aged 25 years.

In Andover (West Parish), April 16, William Perrin, aged 82 years.

In Lawrence, April 12, Mr. Abel Webster, aged 31 years.

## Advertised Letters, April 15, 1889.

Abbott, Helen M.	French, Sadie
Archibald, J. L.	Hardy, Geo.
Baldwin, J. H.	Harvey, Jas.
Barrett, Patrick	Hayes, Katie
Boynton, Chas.	Hodges, C. A.
Carter, Sadie A. 2	Jackson, F.
Clark, W. J.	Lacy, Mary A.
Cornellie, Nellie	Manning, Winnie
Cross, A. S.	McDonald, C.
Crowley, Jas.	Messer, Mrs.
Davis, M. H.	Norton, Emily
Donovan, Hannah	Ryan, B.
Driscoll Bros.	Stevens, Mary A.
Edson, W. M.	Sampson, Florence
Farren, Lizzie	Smith, Frank
Flint, Geo. F.	Thayer, A. G.
Frasier, Wm.	Vaughn, J. T.

Ward, A.

W. G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

## Probate.

SALEM, April 15. Wills proved.—Caroline W. Loring of North Andover; D. Webster King, Boston, executor.

## Sales by Conant &amp; Co. of Lowell.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, AT 1.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.  
RAIN OR SHINE.

At the Abram Mace Barn, Mace's Crossing, Tewksbury, Mass., will be sold by order of Joel Mace, administrator; 9 extra cows of good age, good size and in good condition, one excellent farm horse, wagons, sleds, mowing machines and all farming tools both large and small, also 20 tons of English and stock hay.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.  
on High Street in the good old town of Chelmsford is to be sold the splendid farm of the late Duvall Parkhurst. It has 15 acres of excellent land, well walled and supplied with fruit trees, vines, water, etc. The buildings are good ones 2 1-2 story house, barn, corn-house, shops and sheds; they are on elevated land, much above and back from the road. Ten minute's walk from stores, churches, schools, post office and railroad station. The property offers a splendid chance for speculation in the way of cutting up in house lots, the demand for which is more than good in Chelmsford Centre today, Old Colony Rail Road to and from Lowell, morning, noon and night, also a rare chance for summer boarders on account of its beautiful location and it is a grand good farm, to be sold rain or shine.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 26, AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Nathan Shattuck or Donovan Bros. farm at West Andover, a noble farm it is too—the best grass farm between Lowell and Lawrence, cuts 70 tons of hay a year. It is on the road from Lawrence to Lowell, south side of river and 1-2 mile from the well known Shattuck Bros. Farm, has 65 acres of A No. 1 land all under a high state of cultivation. It is on both sides of the road and within sight from buildings, is nearly all upland and has splendid buildings. Large house and barn, shed, hen-house and old barn. It is 1 1-2 miles from Lawrence, 3 miles from Andover, and 8 miles from Lowell. It is a grand vegetable farm. Also 3 good horses and a first-class lot of farming implements and tools and three tons of English hay. Sale absolute, rain or shine.

## A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful Discovery free at all Drugstores.

**E. PIKE,**  
Stoves and Tinware.

Plumbing  
AND  
Steam Fitting  
In all its Branches.

Park St., Andover.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W.

A Fraternal Insurance Organization which insures its members for \$2000, and aids them in case of sickness or disability.

H. F. CHASE, M. W.

O. P. CHASE, Rec.

The A. O. U. W. Hall in Russell & Barnard's Block having been neatly fitted up, can now be hired for social gatherings or for regular stated meetings of Societies and Lodges. First class piano to let. For particulars apply to

Geo. W. Chandler, Trustees.  
James Grosvenor,  
O. P. Chase.

**Calla Lilies**  
FOR  
**EASTER**  
At \$2.50 a Dozen.

**Hyacinths,**  
**Violets,**  
and **Carnations**  
at the lowest prices.

**L. S. Waterman,**  
High St., Andover.

Andover, March 14, 1889  
Sand and Gravel for sale  
near the Depot. Apply to Geo.  
L. Abbott or Wm. S. Jenkins.

**Miss M. E. WOODBRIDGE,**  
DRESS MAKER.

26 Essex St., Andover.

**FOR SALE.**  
A very desirable house lot on Locke St.  
Enquire of John N. Cole,  
At the Andover Bookstore.

**Many very handsome styles for Spring and Summer Suitings among New Goods just received.**

**CALL AND BE CONVINCED.**

**J. M. BRADLEY,**  
TAILOR AND FURNISHER.

**SMITH & MANNING.**

**Flour, Grain and Fancy Groceries.**

Teas, Coffees, and Spices. Canned Fruits of all kinds.

**S. Alghieri's Celebrated Soups.**

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS.**

Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear. A Full Line of Staple and Domestic Goods.

The Celebrated PEARL SHIRTS, Laundered and Unlaundered.

**CARPETS.**

Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths.

**Crockery and Glassware.**

Paper Hangings and Curtains, Etc.

**SMITH & MANNING,**

Essex Street, Andover.

Have You Seen

**E. PIKE'S**

Special Offer to sell for Cash

**AT COST**

for the next Sixty Days?

Everything in the Line of  
**STOVES and TINWARE.**

**HOUSE FOR RENT.**

In Andover, 15 rooms, centrally located.  
Apply to

**W. F. DRAPER.**

**FOR RENT.**

A desirable Tenement, for a small family.

**H. R. WILBUR,**

HIGH STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

**M. E. WHITE,**

**MASON and BUILDER.**

Special attention given to Setting Fire Places and Tiling, Kalsomining, Whitening and Tinting done in the best manner at the right prices.

Office Essex Street,  
Opposite Barnard's Paint Shop.

**SPECTACLES**

AND

**EYE-CLASSES**

LADIES' AND GENT'S

Gold and Silver Watches,  
Leather Goods, Pocket Books,  
Purses, Card Cases, Bags,  
Thermometers, Glass, Tin & Fancy Styles.

Come and Examine the

**BOYS' WATCH.**

**WHITING**

THE

**JEWELLER.**